## NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1890,—TWELVE PAGES.

MORE MARINE DISASTERS. RESCUE OF THE SUFFERING CREW, OF A FRENCH BRIGANTINE.

MARY BHIPS ASHORE AND SUNK - STEAMERS DISABLED - A NORWEGIAN BARK GOES

DOWN IN A COLLISION. Halifax, N. S., Jan. 28.—The steamer Poly-nesian, Captain Wylie, from Liverpool, which arrived here to-day, has on board the crew of the French brigantine Mathilde, of Nantes, which was seen by the Polynesian showing signals of distress, on Sunday morning, in latitude 43:10, lengitude 52:48. A boat was sent off in charge of Chief Officer Fairfield, and the captain requested to be taken off, as he intended to bandon the ship. The crew were in an exhausted condition, not having had sufficient food for bout ten days. They were transferred to the Polynesian and made as comfortable as possible. When abandoned the Mathilde's pumps were choked, the water had reached her sand ballast and she was sinking.

The Mathilde left St. Pierre, Martinique, on ember 5, for St. Pierre, Miquelon, in ballast, and reached the Banks on January 4, and tried to get to St. Pierre, but was blown off many times by the fierce gales. On January 11 an attempt was made to reach St. John's, N. F., but a heavy snowstorm prevailed and it was impossible to make the coast. The vessel was swept by enormous seas, her water casks were carried away and the cabin and store-room flooded.

Two days later another effort was made to get to St. Pierre, when the vessel ran into a field of heavy ice, striking it with such force as to break s hole in her, through which the water made quickly. On January 14 she again made land, but could not enter port on account of bad weather. For several days afterward the brig made numerous efforts to get into St Pierre, but was each time blown off. On January 23, when it was almost impossible to work the ship, a last effort was made to reach land, which failed The vessel then stood off so that the crew could be rescued by some passing ship. On Sunday the Polynesian hove in sight. Several of the men had their hands and feet frozen and suffered

London, Jan. 28 .- The British bark Howard A. Turner, before reported abandoned, while on a voyage from Hillsboro, N. B., for Dublin, was picked up yesterday by a steamer, which attempted to tow her to the Channel. After being towed for several hours she parted from the steamer and went ashore four miles west of Pen-

steamer and went ashore four miles west of Penzance.

The British steamer Mascotte, Captain Ross, which sailed from Swansea yesterday for New-York, put into Queenstown to-day with her machinery out of order.

The British steamer Riverina, which left London November 21 for Sydney, N. S. W., is ashore at Ram's Head on the Australian coast. She will probably be a total loss.

Advices from Buenos Ayres say that a hurricane has prevailed there and has done much damage. The Norwegian bark Sigdal, Captain Larsen, at Buenos Ayres, from Cardiff, was sunk in a collision with the British steamer Prince Llewellyn, from Buenos Ayres for Liverpool. The steamer was so badly damaged that it was necessary to run her aground. Her forehold is full of water. Six hundred tons of corn, which composed part of her cargo, are damaged.

The British bark Mertold, Captain Green, from Fernandina December 24 for Queenstown, was abandoned in a sinking condition on January 11. Her crew have arrived at Weymouth.

The British bark Platina, Captain Lawrence, at Santander from Philadelphia, was ashore at the entrance to the harbor. She has six feet of water in her hold.

THE BLOCKADE IN THE SIERRAS.

GRADUALLY BRINGING THE BURIED ROADS INTO SIGHT-A MAIL CONTRACT REFUSED.

evailed throughout the State yesterday, the sup shining brightly, with clear skies, but the situation has not materially improved in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, where the Central Pacific Company is fighting to open its lines. The track is now clear from San Francisco to Reno, Nev., with the exon of two miles near Cascade, in the Sierras, drift and was completely lost in the snow. In addi-tion to the railway operatives there were six Sacra-mento and San Francisco newspaper men on the auge machine, and it required 200 shovellers two hours to rescue them. The rotary plough was released and is again at work, but making slow headway. Be-tween Truckee and Summit there is a stretch of road covered with ice, which has to be cleared out with pick and shovel; but the company expects to finish this work late to-night, and enable the overland trains at Reno and Truckee to come through.

The Santa Fe road is the only line operating to the East and is running trains on time. Eastern mail is in the mountains or at Reno, causing great inconvenience and loss to the business public. On the Oregon division Superintendent Platt and

300 men are still fighting snow. It will take three or four days to open the track with the most favorable circumstances. It snowed last night, and the condition of the weather is favorable to more snow. The high water in the northern part of the State is fast

Superintendent Fillmore, of the Southern Pacific, says the blockade in the Sierras is practically raised and all westbound trains at Truckee. Wadsworth and Reno will move to-night.

The steamship Santa Rosa sailed yesterday for Portland without carrying the United States mail for the North, which had accumulated here in great volume, owing to the complete railway blockade It appears that the steamer Columbia, which sailed Portland last week, charged the United States Government \$1 per mail bag, but the Government only offered 50 cents per bag for mail to go by the Santa Rosa, which one steamship company refused. The company cites that the British Government pays this American line \$40 per mail bag for carrying mails from this port to Victoria, and that when the home Government cut the rate to 50 cents they de-Two weeks' mall for the North remains here,

Transatiantic steamers that met the great gate arrived here yesterday and told their rough experiences. Several of them encountered ice-fields and snowstorms. The Chicago left Liverpool on January 15 and experienced almost continuous heavy weather. On January 19 the port wheel was unscrewed by the waves and the vessel had to lie-to for nearly an hour. Four days later the Chicago entered an ice-field and three hours in passing through it.

La Champagne was two days late. Her decks were somewhat damaged and one lifeboat was smashed.

The Lydian Monarch left London on January 7, and passed an iceberg and large quantities of ice on January 20. She was obliged to put into Halifax for coal.

The Valturno, which sailed from Hamburg on De-cember 30, also was forced to stop at Hallfax for fuel. she lost two lifeboats and the after-house, and had her decks damaged. The Burgermeister Petersen, from Hamburg, also lost two boats. Her air-bunnel and decks suffered some inture.

G. H. LOUNSBERY'S THEFTS.

POSTMASTER VAN COTT MAKES A STATE-MENT.

THE DEFICIT AMOUNTS TO \$47,850-AN ATTACH-MENT AGAINST MR. HUFFMAN-THE

The examination of the accounts of George H. Lounsbery, the dead Postoffice cashier, which has ecupied the attention of Auditor Jardines, Super ntendent J. M. Wood and their assistants for several further defalcation than has been already disclosed. The statement of the deficiency made to the Postmaster by Auditor Jardines is as follows:

Actual amount of cash found in safe and counted as per certificate of verification

\$15.013 25

Deficit in advances...
mount received for special orders of
postal cards and envelopes in advance of the receipt of same from
the Department, as shown by
requisitions in the safe, not aprequisitions in the safe, not appearing in the accounts.

mount due substitute and other employes for service rendered in December, 1889, from funds in cashier's custody, but which has not been paid

228 29

The statement does not contain any reference to master Pearson. The money collected for that pur-Louisbery had charge of it as a private individual. He might have deposited the money in any bank, but it was supposed that it had been kept in the Postoffice building. Five hundred dollars of the fund cannot now be found.

Postmaster Van Cott said that some information outside of the facts developed in the examination had been obtained as to the manner in which the money had been taken. Some clews had also been obtained and further investigation might result in new discoveries. He made a formal statement, in which he

ment upon many absurd and incorrect statements reported to have been made by various persons in connection with this unfortunate matter, further than to say that nothing ity to present such facts as will convince all concerned of the late cushier, through methods against which no safefor the natural sympathies and prejudices which may have prompted the reported utterances of Mr. Lounsbery's friends and relatives, and the naturally interested motives which others may have had in seeking to divert the respon-sibility for his misdoings, the Postmaster does not deem it vised to reserve for the present) will clearly show that there is no foundation for any other theory than that of r connivance from any quarter.

The clerks in the cashier's office have been care

fully examined and have given information that gives grounds for Mr. Van Cott's belief that the thefts were

Papers were served yesterday in a suit begun by Postmaster Van Cott against Theodore P. Huffman, E. Washburn and John Moonan, the bondsmen of the defaulting cashier. The Postmaster seeks to recover the amount of the loss from Lounsbery's defalcation. The complaint in the case need not be served until twenty days have clapsed, but Assistant Postmaster Morgan, whose legal experience is valuable to the Postmaster, believed that suit should be begun at once to prevent the bondsmen from attempting to against Mr. Huffman, who is not a resident of this State, and a deputy-sheriff was placed in charge of his place of business, and his bank account and other personal property were attached. A lis pendens was also filed against the property in Thirty-fourthst., on which the office of Huffman & Co. is situated. The property was bought in 1884 by Messrs. Huffman, Lounsbery and C. F. James, the last mentioned being a son of ex-Postmaster-General James. Mr. James is not now a partner in the firm. The property was bought for \$14,500, and is now probably more valuable, although the Postofice. probably more valuable, although the Postoffice authorities have learned that it is mortgaged. of the bondsmen was at the Postoffice yesterday, and no information as to their purposes was received. Postmaster Van Cott denied that there was any truth

in the reports of unkind feeling on his part against the cashier. He said that on the contrary he had trusted him implicitly at first, and the cashier told than any of his predecessors.

Chief Inspector Wheeler and his assistants were busy yesterday at one phase of the investigation, and they may be able to trace some part of the stolen They refused to say anything about any discoveries they have made.

The reports of Louisbery's losses in speculation are believed at the Postoffice, and some facts already dis closed strengthen the belief. He had lost, it is said, closed strengthen the barel.

large sums of money in dealings in Sugar Trust certificates and in stocks. He apparently used the Postoffice funds recalessly after January 1.

Mr. Hufman retused yesterday to say what he intended to do, referring a reporter to George Elliss, his

counsel. "I cannot say what Mr. Huffman and the other bondsmen will do," said Mr. Rilss, "that is not a mat-ter for the press, but lies wholly between client and counsel."

bondsmen the press, but lies wholly between client and counsel."

No attachment has been served on the other bondsmen.

The mortgage on Mr. Huffman's Thirty-fourth-st. property is said to be for from 87,000 to \$15,000. There is a mortgage on file in the Register's office dated september 15, 1887, given by Theodore P. Huffman, his wife, Cornelia M. Huffman, George H. Lounsbery and his wife, Carrie Lounsbery, for \$7,200 at 6 per cent interest, to John Sioane and Henry B. Hyde, executors and trustees of the estate of the late William Sioane, covering the real estate at No. 650 West Thirty-fourth-st, and the building standing and those to be erected thereon.

Mr. Hyde and Mr. Sloane's attorney, who has charge of the finances of the William Sloane estate said: "We loaned Huffman & Co. the money to put up their building with. I know nothing at all about the firm, or about Mr. Lounsbery personally. The mortgage still holds good in preference to all other claims, of course."

William Y. Frazee, of Frazee & Co., hay merchants, Thirty-third-st. and Eleventh-ave., said: "I have known Mr. Huffman for the last ten years, ever since he was a clerk with P. Lenane & Bro. He went into business here even years ago with Postmaster James's son and Lounsbery. Huffman understood the hay and grain business from his connection with Lenane, and they (Lounsbery and James) furnished the capital, at least so we in the trade understood. At the end of two years Mr. James withdrew from his office and Huffman through money inherited by his wife. I should say there was enough in Huffman's business to pay this shortage unless there are liabilities unknown to the trade, but it was always supposed that he had some money in the business, or Mr. Huffman would not keep him there. The business must have had money from some place. Mr. Huffman was bookkeeper with us a number of years. When he decided to go into business for himself he came to my brother, and saying that he was about to go into business with George H. Lounsbery and Frank James as partne

the business affairs of Theodore P. Huffman & Co. is to the effect that Lounsbery must have put noney into the business, and Mr. Konkwright, the proprietor of the Hackensack House, an intimate friend of the dead cashier, says he knows that Mr. Lounsbery furnished about all the capital used in building up the business of that firm. A Tribune reporter asked Mr. Huffman if Mr. Lounsbery had invested money in any amount, \$5,000, or \$20,000, or \$20,000, in the grain business with him. Mr. Huffman replied, "No, ir, he did not. None of that money is in this business."

THE AMERICAN FLAG RAISED between the men and the company promises to be a long and bitter one.

THE REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE LEGAL.

A delgation of New-York friends and Postoffice employes went to Hackensack yesterday to attend the funeral of Mr. Lounsbery. Mrs. Lounsbery, surrounded by the three children of the dead man, sat in an upper room of the house with Mr. Lounsbery's father, mother, sister and brother. Frank James was with the family as the representative of his father. The Rev. Mr. Holly, of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, read the service. The pall-bearers were smith Harris, Frederick Brown, Cornelius Eckerson, B. L. W. Hanfield, Asa W. Dickenson and A. D. Campbell. Six carriages were filled by relatives and friends, and the little procession drove to the Durham Cemetery, where the burial took place.

FRANCE AND PROTECTION.

THE DEPUTIES' COMMITTEE ON CUSTOMS TARIFF ELECTED.

M. RIBOT DECLARES THAT THE COUNTRY SHOULD MAINTAIN ITS PRESENT COMMERCIAL

Paris, Jan. 28 .- In the Chamber of Deputies to-day committee on customs tariff was elected. It is composed of thirty-nine protectionists, thirteen free-traders, and three whose views are uncertain.

M. Ribot, Republican Deputy from the Pas de Calais, spoke before the committee on the projected renewal of the commercial treaties. He said the the commercial treaties expired, in 1892, resume complete freedom from tariffs, or should conclude new treaties in 1891. The majority of the Deputies had already pronounced in favor of the renewal of the treaties at that time. The points at which this subject touched most forcibly the mind of the people were as it regarded the inconvenience of frequent changes in the tarift, and the danger of exposing the French export trade to rigorous measures of intended retaliation on the part of other countries. France should know that she is bound to the commercial policy of protection. She is not in the same position as Great Britain and Reignum, which have a superabundance of industrial production. All the conditions of her political, social and economic order make it imperative that wide and efficient protection should be accorded to French manufactures and agriculture. the commercial treaties expired, in 1892, resume

THE COALITION TO BE MAINTAINED. A DECLARATION ON THE SOCIALIST BILL EX

Cartel coalition to come to the rescue of the Govern-ment in the recent crisis made by the Socialist bill, a piece of past political history. The truth is now plainly admitted that the bond of the Cartel combination was somewhat Platonic when an issue was made that was of really vital interest, considered from the point of view of the old party lines. The Cartel leaders have consequently agreed that as the advantages of the coalition are substantial for general legitages of the coalition are shostantist for general lears-lation, it is not desirable that it should be dropped during the elections, but as the parties to it differ radically in their opinions upon the Socialist bill, that bill will not be considered as included in the purposes, for which the coalition is maintained, and members will be at liberty to act on it according to their own convictions, without thereby violating any obligation as Cartellers.

eeting was held here on Sunday by the supporters of Dr. Rosas, the Civilian party's candidate for th Presidency. Dr. Rosas was most enthusiastically greeted by his adherents, who claim that their party represents the greatest capitalists and the highest of Peru's mining kings, who presided over the meeting, said he invoked the sacred memory of the li-lustrious late President Pardo and advocated his principles. After the meeting many of those who had attended it accompanied Dr. Rosas to his home, a long procession of carriages being required to convey

the large escort.

The Democratic party, of which the Presidential candidate, Senor Picrola, is the recognized head, has also Just made a public demonstration of its strength in Lima and Calino. It is estimated that 12,000 people attended their meeting, which was the largest political demonstration ever seen in this country.

DAMAGE BY STORMS AND FLOODS ABROAD. Berlin, Jan. 28.-Hurricanes continue in Northwes and Central Germany. Much damage has been done to the forests in those sections. A heavy snowstorm prevails in the Erzgebirge Mountains.

Brisbane, Queensland, Jan. 28.—Heavy rains have caused the Mary River to overflow its banks, and Maryborough, the chief town of March County, is inundated. Six persons there have lost their lives in the flood.

intundated. SIX persons due to the flood.

Cassel, Jan. 28.—The River Fulda is falling, and the part of the town that was submerged is now free from water. The floods continue to spread in the valleys of the Werra, the Weser, the Lahn and the

Rome, Jan. 28 .- Advices from Massowah say that the force of Italian and native troops which entered Adows, the capital of the Tigre province, numbered Adowa, the capital of the Tigre province, numbered 6,000 men. They had eight guns. General Orero, the commander of the troops, delivered an address to the native priests and high personages, assuring them that Italy did not design to conquer the province. Quiet was restored in Adowa and the Italian troops returned to Mareb.

Rome, Jan. 28.—The "Riforma" makes a semi-official announcement that the kingdom of Tigre will be left in possession of King Mcnelek.

London, Jan. 28.-Mr. Gladstone's usual circular to his supporters in the House of Commons, just before the opening of the session of Parliament, was published to-day. He says that the condition of public affairs is not without some peculiar features, and that the questions to be considered at the opening of the session may be of pressing interest. The wording of the circular is musual, and is taken to indicate an early discussion of the Pigott letters and other matters of vital importance to the Liberal and Horse Pale members.

Dublin, Jan. 28.—Dr. Tanner, member of the House of Commons for the middle division of Cork, has been required to furnish two sureties in £100 or to serve three months in prison for uttering threats against Mr. Smith Barry, head of the landlord syndi-cate. Dr. Tanner has appealed.

London, Jan. 28.-Sir William Gull has had a second stroke of paralysis, and is dying. He is

Belfast, Jan. 28.—There was a great and enthusiastic demonstration here to-day to receive the Marquis of Londonderry, formerly Viceroy. The Duke of Aber-corn presided and 3,000 persons were present.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28 .- The Czar has declined to act as arbitrator between Holland and France in their

MRS. LANGTRY ILL. London, Jan. 28 .- Mrs. Langtry is indisposed; but her illness, though severe, is not looked upon as dan-

London, Jan. 28 .- Advices from Mentone say that

FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE BABY KING. Madrid, Jan. 28.-Queen Christina and the whole court attended at the Royal Chapel a thankstiving service for the recovery of Alfonso.

Washington, Jan. 28 (Special).-Senator Morrill, the Senate to day the Silver bill which Secretary Windom has drawn to meet the suggestions contained in his recent annual report. It was ordered to be printed, and was referred to the Finance Committee.

FROM THEIR COAST-OWNERS OF THE SCHOONER PEARL APPLY FOR

The Indians of the San Blas coast have an-

nexed themselves and their country to the United States. For many years these Indians have been supplied with merchandise in exchange for cocoanuts by the American traders have had little communication with the rest of Colombia and have lived under tribal rule, never acknowledging the authority over their country of the Government at Bogota. The recent seizure of American vessels laden with goods for them and the stoppage of trade with this country by the action of the Colombian gunboat La Popa have exasperated them to the highest degree. Leopold Schepp, the principal trader on the coast, has twenty-seven trading stations strung along the shore, at each of which is a brass cannon and an American flag. The natives call him (whisper it not in the Stock Exchange, tell it not to the Board of Governors) the Great Father. Several of the sons of the chiefs of the larger tribes have been brought to this country and educated in American schools. When the Indians learned of the action of the Colombian Government and La

Soon afterward La Popa appeared off the coast and a landing party was sent ashere. At once the Indians ran up the American flag and the firing of the signal gun soon brought a large force of armed Indians to the spot. They were armed with machete knives and pistols and com pletely surrounded the force sent ashore from the gunboat. They were led by a chief of valor and reputation, who, stepping out before his men, delivered an address to the Colombian commander, in which he asserted that the San Blas Indians were Americans and would fight under the American flag. The forces from the gunboat were directed to return immediately aboard their vessel or suffer the consequences. The Colombian commander had no alternative, so he and his men boarded their vessel and steamed down the coast.

Popa, they decided to become at once American

Here a second landing was made, and here second time the Indians assembled in force and declared themselves Americans. Again they deboard La Popa. The Colombians retired on board and La Popa sailed away. There are said to be 30,000 Indians in the San Blas district and an attempt by the Colombian Government to subduc them would be fraught with great expense and difficulty. They are a brave and hardy race and, like the North American Indians, will submit to the greatest physical pain without a mur-

The story published here yesterday to the effect that the captain of the schooner Whitford had been arrested at Colon proved upon investigation to be entirely false. The captain was well received at Colon, but the schooner was not pernow at Colon awaiting further orders from Mr. Schepp. Mr. Schepp said last night: "I shall not end the Whitford to Cartagena. When I cleared her from here I acted under the advice of the Colombian Consul, and shall hold the Colombian Gavanagement." bian Government responsible for the acts of its authorized agent. In dealing with Colombian officials, it does not matter whose advice you take, you are always sorry you did not take the other fellow's."

Mr. Foster, of Foster & Co., has received a

Mr. Foster, of Foster & Co., has received a letter from Washington saying that the State Department had directed the United States Consul at Carthagena to demand a speedy trial of the case of the firm's seized schooner Juliana. As soon as the case is decided the State Depart-

The seized schooner Peart, owned by Jose in Herron, of this city, was bought in Nova Scotia and flies the British flag. Her owner has appealed to the British Government and his attorney, Mr. Larkin, of Butler, Stillman & Hubberd, said yesterday that there was little doubt that the British Government would interfere. Mr. Larkin has just returned from Carthagena, where he tried to bond the schooner or obtain some definite settle-ment of her case. The judge before whom the case of the Pearl was tried would correspond to a police justice in this country. It is the first case of the kind which ever occurred in the history of Columbia, and there seem to be no courts with proper jurisdiction and no precedents to go by.

to go by.

Besides the great loss entailed on New-York merchants by the stoppage of trade with the San Blas coast, there is \$200,000 worth of American coast, accounts and merchandise going to property in cocoanuts and merchandise going to decay day by day under the tropical sun of the property in cocoanuts and merchandise going to decay day by day under the tropical sun of the coast. This property cannot be reached in time to save it, on account of the detention of some of the schooners and the prohibition of the others from going to the coast. The Juliana and Pearl, now tied up at Carthagena, are daily deteriorating, and Mr. Larkin said vesterday that before the case of the Pearl could be decided she would be destroyed by rot engendered by the intense heat and by the boring worm which infests all tropical waters.

## VERDICT OF THE KNIFFIN JURY.

before 3 o'clock this morning that the deceased woman came to her death from chloroform, administered by labors were hampered by the withholding of important evidence. The evidence referred to is in the possession of the prosecution, and will be presented to the Grand Jury when it considers the case.

Chicago, Jan. 28 .- Detective Charles Nordrum, an the examination into the big Anarchist cases a few years ago, was suspended by Superintendent of A Marsh to-day pending investigation into charges made against him by the Personal Rights League. These charges are that lately Nordrum has been revealing to Anarchists evidence showing a spy in their camps Danmeyer, a man who, since 1886, has been one of the most astute and aggressive Anarchists in the the most astute and aggressive Anarchists in the city, has been a leader in the Arbeiter Bund, president of the Free Thinking Organization and an organizer of the Karl Marx Assembly and several others. He has advocated the murder of Judges Gary and Grinnell, and Bonfield. It is now alleged that by these threats he induced others to echo his sentiments, when he would then report them to the police and cause all except himself to be put under sharp espionage. He was paid \$60 a month by Nordrum, to whom he gave credit.

RECEIVERS OF THE C. AND O. CANAL. Washington, Jan. 28 .- Judge Cox this morning

city, and Victor Cushwa, of Washington County, Md., Canal Company within the limits of the District of Columbia. The receivers are not vested with com-plete power in the matter, but are appointed to hold the canal subject to the future action and orders of the court.

Atlantic City, Jan. 28 .- E. A. Cochran, a hotel keeper here, assaulted ex-Assemblyman J. B. Nixon today. The latter, who is a lawyer, was counsel in a suit in which Cochran was one of the principals. Nixon opposed Cochran and the case was decided against Cochran. When the two men met to day they first had a quarrel and then Cochran-struck Nixon several violent blows in the face, discoloring his eyes and causing the blood to flow. Cochran was arrested on a charge of assault and held to await trial.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 28.-A dispatch to "The American" from Birmingham, Ala., says: "The em-

to-day decided the Thompson mandamus case by granting a peremptory writ ordering the State Auditor to allow Thompson's bill for mileage and per diem. Thompson is a Republican member of one of the five elected by the throwing out of the Tunnel Precinct.

The court goes into the question of certificate and sustains the position of the Republicans that certificates from the State Canvassing Board are only prima-facie evidence of membership in the Legislature. This decision makes the Republican body the legal Legislature.

PERISHED IN MARBLE CANON.

ONE-FOURTH OF THE STANTON SURVEYING PARTY REPORTED LOST.

Denver, Jan. 28 (Special).-Intelligence just re ceived from the Stanton surveying expedition shows that one-fourth of the entire party have perished in Marble Canon. The president of th proposed railroad, it will be remembered, lost his life also recently on this expedition.

THE TIE-UP IN THE IOWA HOUSE.

A SECOND DEADLOOK SPRUNG AS SOON AS THE FIRST IS BROKEN.

Moines, Iowa, Jan. 28 (Special).-A secon deadlock in the Iowa Legislature began this afternoon Nominations for permanent officers of the House were was taken. It resulted, as was expected, in a tie and several ballots following were of the same The Republican candidate for Speaker voted for the Democratic candidate, and the Democratic candidate for Speaker returned the complimen by voting for his opponent, but it was noted that each watched the other vote very carefully, for a tem porary forgetfulness would have resulted in an election. The two parties are getting ready to have siege, They have made regular arrangements to pairs, and are all ready to "sit it out." Neither sid pairs, and are all ready to "sti it out." Neither side shows any present disposition to surrender, and the Independents, after two weeks' association with the Democrats, are developing full Democratic characteristics. There is some little talk of holding an election for United States Senator next week, even if a permanent Speaker is not elected by that time. Some hold that a Senator can be elected by the Legislature as soon as the members have been sworn in, even if permanent officers have not been chosen. The Democrats violently oppose the suggestion, but there are enough Republicans to go ahead and hold an election, even if all the Democrats stay out or refuse to vote.

TWO RIVER STEAMERS LOST.

THE OHIO SUNK AT THE LOUISVILLE PALIS-THE DE SOTO BURNED.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 28 .- The steamer Ohio, of the Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company, sunk at the foot of the falls here at 9:30 o'clock this evening she was coming up the river, assisted by the harbo boat Transit. When at the foot of the falls, she ead out the stern struck a stone wall, knocking a hole in her hull on the starboard side, under th before sinking, going down in eleven feet of water

Cincinnati, Jan. 28.—News reached here to-day of the total loss of the steamer De Soto. The news came the total loss of the steamer De Soto. The news came here in a brief dispatch from Owensboro, Ky., to Captain R. W. Wise, general manager of the line, written by Captain M. M. Deem, who was in command. He gives no particulars, but simply says "Steamer De Soto burned at 2 a. m., one mile below Owensboro; total loss; no lives lost." The De Soto is one of the regular steamers of the line running between Cincinnati and Memphis. She was remodelled four years ago from the Golden Crown and was valued at \$15,000. The insurance upon her was \$10,000. Captain Wise thinks she was carrying about twenty-five passengers.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF A BLAST.

ONE LABORER KILLED AND SEVERAL FATALLY HURT-THREE MISSING.

and Hungarians, employed in widening the roadbed of the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg Railroad from in a cut near Paxinos, where blasting the rock was necessary. Shortly before noon three blasts were set, and the men retired to await the explosions. known to them, only two of the blasts exploded, and the men had gone back into the cut and were at work the men had gone back into the cut and were at work shovelling away the dirt and broken rock, when the third blast exploded, the men being hurled in all directions. One of them was picked up dead. The others injured are Antonio Pasguizie, fatally; three Finlanders, names unknown, fatally; Joseph N. Gordon, pit boss, internally injured, recovery doubtful; Guavine Borie, head and arms cut and legs injured, will probably recover. Nine others, Italians and Finlanders, were badly cut and bruised. Three Italians are missing, and it is said are under the mass of broken rock. The injured were taken to the miners' hospital at Ashland.

Shamokin, Penn., Jan. 28.—Two more dead bodies

shamokin, Penn., Jan. 28.—Two more dead bodies have been taken from the ruins at Paxinos. They were mutilated so badly that they cannot be identified.

Oswego, Jan. 28 (Special).-The divorce case of Ed. gar E. Frost against Mrs. Frost, the parties to which are prominent here, has been the talk of the town for a week or more. It is being tried before Supreme Court Justice Charchill and a jury, and more than 100 witnesses have been subpoensed. Each day has was reached this afternoon when William J. Dempsey, a deputy sheriff, rushed inside the railing and dealt ex District-Attorney John J. Lamorce a stinging blow in the face, nearly felling him to the floor. Before he in the face, nearly felling him to the floor. Before he could repeat the blow friends seized and hustled him out of the room. He has not yet been arrested. Mr. Lamorce is one of the coinsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dempsey has been deeply interestd in the case on the side of the woman. This afternoon, Lamorce while cross-examining a witness asked several questions reflecting on the character of Dempsey's sister, who is a public school teacher. Dempsey, who was not present, soon heard of it, and the assault followed.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 28 (Special).-General Sprigg to-day opened the Gubernatorial argument in behalf of the majority of the Contest Commit-tee. His speech was a strong Democratic partisan everal points during the course of his speech they lost their effect to a great extent through his partisanship. In regard to the Brooke County case, where seventy Republican votes were discarded through a misunderstanding of district lines, while the Democratic votes were counted, he claimed that the committee had strictly followed the law. the committee had strictly followed the law. The cause no one contested their legality, and the committee had no right to consider anything more than the charges and evidence before it. One of the votes thrown out was that of General I. H. Daval, who served with distinction in the Federal Army during the war, was a member of Congress afterward, Internal Revenue Collector for this State, and is a member of the present Legislature. General Sprigg will be followed to-morrow by Judge Maxwell, representing the minority of the committee.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—One of the witnesses for the defence in the Cronin case, Robert Gibbons, was shot to-night by Police Captain Schnettler, who has been prominent in the prosecution. The shooting was the result of an altercation in a saloon opposite the City Hall, where the two men met by accident at the drinking bar. Gibbons is dangerously wounded, the builtet naving entered his left breast, two inches above the heart.

Saratoga, Jan. 28 (Special).—President Michael Crane

Warsien Hotel to-night by the Saratoga Fire Department. The visitors brought here and formally presented a series of engrossed resolutions as a token of appreciation of courtesies received by the Association on its return from the Platisburg Convention last

PRICE THREE CENTS

THE FAIR BILL SAFE.

A FAVORABLE REPORT UPON IT WILL SUBMITTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE TO-DAY:

VIGOROUS PROTESTS AGAINST ITS PASSAGE A FEW PROPERTY-HOLDERS WHO QUESTION

Albany, Jan. 28.—The Senate Committee on the World's Fair, in executive session this afternoon and evening, reached two imports it favorably to-morrow, without amendment, and added twenty-two names to the present list of commissioners. This addition, while materially strengthening the commission, does not distu its non-partisan complexion. Following are the new names: Samuel Sloan, Sidney Dillon, Hermen O. Armour, Noah Davis, Henry Hall, Williom H. Webb, William P. Clyde, Austin Corbin, William Brookfield, John F. Plummer, Leslie Russell, Albert M. Palmer, Christopher C. Baldwin, James M. Varnum, Edward Mitchell, Richard A. McCurdy, Albert B. Boardman, Charles A. Peabody, jr., Louis F. Payn, Ellis H. Roberts, Erastus Corning and Hiram Hitchcock. The list is said to have met with ready approval from both Democrats and Republicans on the commit tee and to have been determined on by mutual suggestion and agreement in the committee-room hours, and present indications are that the

will go through the Senate early to-morrow and

be promptly submitted to the Assembly for con

A small but determined band appeared before the committee at 3 o'clock to state objections to the bill on the part of the few propertyowners who oppose its passage and denounce provisions as a high-handed outrage on their rights. They were fortified with a map, several copies of the Constitution and some briefs with wide margins printed in bold type; and for two hours they labored hard to convince the committee that the bill in its present form is "inequitable, unconstitutional and fatally fective." While professing the utmost anxiety the holding of the Fair in New-York, and the utmost willingness to permit the temporary use of their land, they protested vigorously against permanent confiscation of the land, complained of the extraordinary and arbitrary powers with which the Executive Committee are invested, and openly threatened, in case the bill goes through the Senate, to carry their warfare to the bitter

The committee heard with patience the argui nents, which were ably presented, but which failed to bear searching examination. The presumption was so strongly in favor of the success of the bill in any event that its sponsors in New-York did not think it worth while to put in an appearance.

Lispenard Stewart, who had charge of the measure in the Senate, is a member of the Committee on General Laws, and was consequently prevented from acting as its advocate. Mr. Fassett, however, spoke ably in its behalf. Mr. Cantor and Mr. Ives also came to the fore, the latter with his usual rhetorical demonstration When the committee retired to think the matter over, the impression was general that the property-owners and their agents had been pleading a lost cause. They have, however, been invited to submit their proposed amendment, which will be probably offered to-morrow, with the committee's report on the bill

The attorneys heard were William W. Cook, tind well-known writer on corporation law, who represented Mrs. Lucy W. Drexel, James J. Goodwing General James Watts DePeyster, Maria N. Olmstead, Dwight Olmstead and others: James A. Deering, M. Bixby and John Shaw, representing Miss Maria J. Pinckney. C. B. Pearce and Archibald Watts were also present, as well as Mr. Olmstead himself, who made a brief statemental

esting appeal, partly perhaps because he represents a lady, and partly because of his long-pentup indignation. "My principal objection to the bill," he began, "is that it defines no site."

"I beg your pardon," said Senator Brown, is terrupting him; "here is a map attached to it." "And I beg yours; the maps show nothing," retorted Mr. Shaw, snappishly. "There is nothing in the bill that refers to the site, excepting that it gives the Commissioners a right to use Morn-

ingside and Riverside parks." "Is there anything that exempts Central

Park?" asked Mr. Fassett. "Nothing, except, perhaps, the legal provision that you can't condemn a piece of land that's been condemned already for public use, otherwise than by an express and specific act of the Legislature. My client owns three blocks of land on what we suppose to be the contemplated site of the Fair, and she has offered the use of them free of all of the exhibition. She has owned this property forty-seven odd years. We have sought in vain in the most courteous and carnest manner to ascer-tain from the people who are behind this bill whether they mean to take any part of her land in fee. We were told by the Committee on Site that it would be a breach of faith to take any land in fee when property-owners are willing to give, but in spite of that this bill gives the Exhibition Commissioners unlimited discretion to condemn any land in the city which they see fit to select for a site. Section 6 provides that

they may take it either in fee or temporarily.

"At first we were told that the only lands to be taken in fee were those north of Central Parks, between Fifth and Eighth aves, and One-hundred-and-tenth and One-hundred-and-thirteenth sts. Then the clamor became so strong that we were told that land would not be taken. Since then we have been unable to find out anything definite about it.

THE LENGTH OF THE COMMISSION'S LIFE.

"Now why shouldn't our objections be obviated by a plain statement of the facts in this bill? What hardship would it be for the commissioner to do that? If it is constitutional to say they shall take any lands they please in fee, it must be constitutional to define them. But that is hot the worst of it. If ever there was a more infamous scheme or plot to confiscate the land of New-York property-owners, words couldn't make it so plain. This great power, according to the provisions of the bill, is for all time, or so long as the Exhibite tion law stands upon the statute books."

"Do you understand that there is no limit to the life of the commission?" asked Mr. Fassett. "There is none. The first commission practs cally expires in 1896, but the Mayor is clothed with authority perpetually to renew the com mission by appointment. Therefore it appears that there exists in the city of New-York so right to confiscate land in perpetuity. argues a very serious state of affairs, and I warn this committee of the responsibility it assumes in undertaking to consider the bill which I am informed has already been passed in the Assecbly. The constitutional lawyers, whose names have been given in the newspapers as the sponsors of this bill, and whose reputation is so great that no-body dare impugn it, have shown their wonderful learning and acumen in what way? They have put on the commission a gentleman who has just been elected Senator from Ohlo; the Mayorn of Brooklyn and Jersey City, and other people who live everywhere than in New-York, Are they city officers? Are they State officers? It is said that they have solved this difficulty. How have they done it? I will show you. Here Mr. Shaw produced a copy of the Legis lative blue Book. "The State Constitution." argues a very serious state of affairs, and I warn